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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/710,424	07/09/2004	GREGORY A. KAEPP	81105266DIV	4423
32242 75	90 10/13/2004		EXAM	INER
DYKEMA GOSSETT PLLC 2723 SOUTH STATE STREET			HURLEY, KEVIN	
SUITE 400		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
ANN ARBOR,	MI 48104		3611	
			DATE MAILED: 10/13/2004	1

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/710,424	KAEPP ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Kevin Hurley	3611
The MAILING DATE of this communication a	appears on the cover sheet wit	th the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REATHER MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a less of the maximum statutory perions. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perions. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the maximum patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. R. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a recreptly within the statutory minimum of thirty fiod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTABLE to the application to become ABLE	eply be timely filed y (30) days will be considered timely. THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) ▼ T 3) Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	his action is non-final. wance except for formal matte	•
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	drawn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a Applicant may not request that any objection to t Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	accepted or b) objected to be the drawing (s) be held in abeyan rection is required if the drawing (ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a line	ents have been received. ents have been received in Appriority documents have been received in Appriority documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	· 	ummary (PTO-413)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/Paper No(s)/Mail Date)/Mail Date Iformal Patent Application (PTO-152)

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The references cited in the IDS dated 13 July 2004 have been crossed out as they were already cited in the IDS filed 9 July 2004.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 1-6 are objected to because of the following informalities: the claim status identifiers ("previously claim ...) for claims 1-6 are improper. Only one of the seven claim identifiers (original),(currently amended),(canceled),(withdrawn),(new),(previously presented) and (not entered) should be used. Applicant should provide a new copy of the claims with the proper claim identifiers. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out

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the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al. (6,139,044) in view of Morrison.

Smith et al. discloses a bumper assembly having a bumper cover 50 with an aperture for accessing a hitch receiver 42.

Smith et al. fails to disclose providing an access door engaged to the receiver.

Morrison discloses a method for providing an access door for concealing a hitch receiver including providing an access door 10 having an outer decorated surface 24 and an inner surface, with said access door further having an attaching bracket 30 mounted to said inner surface, with said bracket being adapted for engagement with said hitch receiver, and with said access door being sized so as to engage with said bumper cover and extending about the periphery of said aperture, so as go generally close said aperture, thereby concealing said hitch receiver; and installing said access door upon said vehicle by engaging said attaching bracket with said hitch receiver, thereby placing the access door in contact with the bumper cover at the periphery of said aperture.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to apply the method disclose by Morrison to the bumper assembly disclosed by Smith et al. in order to cover up and decorate the hitch receiver when not in use.

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6. Claims 4-6 include the use of the phrase "adapted". It has been held that the recitation that an element is "adapted" is not a positive limitation but only requires the ability to perform.

It does not constitute a limitation in any patentable sense. In re Hutchison, 69 USPQ 138 (CCPA 1946).

It is noted that the "bumper assembly" is recited only as an work object. "Expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof during an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus claim." Ex parte Thibault, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969). Furthermore, "[i]nclusion of material or article worked upon by a structure being claimed does not impart patentability to the claims." In re Young, 75 F.2d 966, 25 USPQ 69 (CCPA 1935) (as restated in In re Otto, 312 F.2d 937, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963)).

7. Claims 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Smith et al. (6,260,874).

Smith et al. discloses an access door 10 adapted to conceal a tubular hitch receiver mounted within a bumper assembly of an automotive vehicle, wherein said bumper assembly has a bumper cover with an aperture for accessing the hitch receiver, with an outer surface and an inner door further having an attaching said inner surface, with said attaching bracket being adapted for telescopic engagement with said hitch receiver, and with said access door being sized so as to said access door having surface, with said access bracket mounted to engage said bumper cover and extending about the periphery of said aperture, so as to engage said bumper cover and extending about the periphery of said aperture, so as to generally close the entirety of

said aperture, thereby concealing said hitch receiver, said access door further comprising a spring loaded latch 39.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the 9. claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al., as 10. applied to claims 1-2 above, and further in view of Randall (3,596,926).

Smith et al., as modified above, discloses the claimed invention except the access door is not tethered to the bumper assembly.

It is well known in the art, as taught by Randall, to tether a cover to a towing vehicle, in order to prevent loss of the cover.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Smith et al. by tethering the door to the bumper, in view of Randall, in order to prevent loss of the door.

11. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al. '874 in view of Randall.

Smith et al. discloses the claimed invention except the access door is not attached to a tether.

It is well known in the art, as taught by Randall, to attach a tether 36 to a cover 11 in order to prevent loss of the cover.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Smith et al. by attaching a tether to the cover, in view of Randall, in order to prevent loss of the cover.

Conclusion

- 12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The cited references disclose hitch receiver covers.
- 13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin Hurley whose telephone number is 703-308-0233. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lesley Morris can be reached on 703-308-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kevin Hurley
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3611

September 29, 2004